

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Everything will be burnt out at 12 o' clock.

**SHRI SOM PAL:** I would like to know as to how he would ensure that the Consumer Electricity Boards of the States are provided with good quality coal, which, all through, has been defective? The Ministry has spelled out that the figures have remained constant. What are the specific steps that he is taking and why has he not adhered to the decision of taking a joint sampling at the delivery point?

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA:** The reasons have already been given. But since the hon. Member is insisting to know about them, I would like to say that an Act was passed by Parliament, namely, the Sale of Goods Act, under which the property passes to the buyer when it is specifically sold. Now, at the loading point, that is, at the pithead, if after checking, it is found that the coal is not of proper quality, immediately the buyer can ask for the change of coal. In fact, this has been happening. But, if coal is carried from a particular colliery to a thermal power station, which may be 100 kms. or 200 kms. away, and at the thermal power station, it is examined and found that it is not of good quality, two things happen: One is, the coal is not taken delivery of; second is, the 20-rake train is detained there for about two to three or even four days and, because of this, the next train bringing in ordered quality coal is also affected. On 12th June, 1991, no decision was taken. It was said that you can check it either at the thermal power station or at the pit-head. Then, it was re-examined and a proper decision taken on 15th October, 1991, where the Committee decided that since under the Sale of Goods Act, the property passes soon after coal was delivered, the joint sampling

could be done at the pit-head and not at the thermal power station.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Cases under essential Commodities Act

\*365. **SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of raids conducted/persons arrested/prosecuted/convicted/value of goods confiscated during 1992-93 up to 31st March, 1993 as compared to previous year under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 as a result of enforcement measures taken by States/Union Territories under the said Act;

(b) what is the number of persons who were detained under the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 so far during 1993-94 as compared to 1992-93; and

(c) the number of meetings held so far between the Central and State Government officials to improve the situation and take stringent measures against persons whose activities were found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to community particularly to flood stricken people recently?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):** (a) to (c) Details regarding raids conducted, persons arrested, prosecuted, convicted and value of goods confiscated in 1991, 1992 and 1993 (till 31-7-93) under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the

persons detained under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Main-

tenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 are as under:

Year	Under Essential Commodities Act, 1955			Under P.B. Act, 1980		
	No. of raids made	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of persons detained
1991	166049	5754	6735	291	2576.00	156
1992	136344	5186	6067	335	2109.78	172
1993	59898	1801	2574	887	886.11	71
(reports received till 31.7.93)				(as reported upto 31.7.93)		

Financial yearwise figures are not maintained by this Ministry.

Central Government holds regular discussions with the State Governments/UT Administrations at various levels to monitor the implementation of the Public Distribution System (PDS). They have been requested from time to time strictly enforce provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations to curb unfair trade practices indulged in by the traders and to prevent diversion of PDS commodities into the open market. They have also been requested to intensify inspections of fair price shops to oversee supply and distribution of essential commodities and set up Vigilance Committees at Village or Fair Price Shop levels by involving card holders/consumers/Women, SC ST persons to monitor the supply and distribution of Essential Commodities.

#### Supply of Coal for power state

\*366. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of coal supplied for power generation per year;

(b) what is the share in the total production alongwith the total amount that is due from various state electricity boards to the Coal India Ltd. and other coal companies; and

(c) what are the details in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) The total quantity of coal (including middlings) despatched from Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) sources to power utilities during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 was 118.79 M.T., 137.11 M.T. and 149.24 M.T. respectively.

(b) and (c) The share of raw coal despatches to power utilities in the total raw coal produced in CIL and SCCL during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 was 57.3 per cent, 61.01 per cent and 63.86 per cent respectively. A statement showing the coal sales outstandings due to CIL and SCCL from power utilities as on 30-6-93 is laid on the Table of the House.